

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 11 February 1955

SUBJECT VDA School at Kamenz

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ACQUIRED

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DATE OF INFO

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1 Accommodation

In September 1954, the Air Technical School No 500 of the VDA (Verwaltung der Aeroclubs) was still quartered in a barracks installation of the former German Armed Forces on Macher Strasse in Kamenz. The barracks installation was subdivided into Object I which housed the School No 500 and Object II which housed the 1st Bn of the Bautzen Aeroclub and the 4th Tech Base in Kamenz.

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2. Training Courses Held from 1952 to 1954

From June to October 1952, two courses in military basic training were held at the air technical school in Kamenetz. Special training was started on 1 October 1952 and the following courses took place:

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1st Training Course: The 1st through 5th Companies with a total of 600 officer candidates received training as aircraft technicians up to August 1954.

2nd Course: The 6th through 9th Companies with about 400 EM were trained as aircraft mechanics up to 1 January 1954.

Upon completion of the two technical courses, the technicians and mechanics were distributed to individual Aeroclubs. Of the course for aircraft technicians, about 8 sub-lieutenants of each training group were assigned as instructors to the training section of School of Aero-2

On 1 January 1954, the so-called "DI" training course (signal personnel) was transferred from Pirna to the air technical school in Yarensz. The students of this course were trained as radio mechanics up to June 1954.³

In April/May 1954, the course for meteorologists was transferred from the school in Pirna to the air technical school in Kamenz where meteorological training was concluded. The course numbered about 125 men.

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The students had to take a state examination in June 1954. A total of 25 of these officer candidates failed and had to sit for another examination in August 1954. Those students who passed the examination were distributed as weather technicians to the individual VPL weather stations.⁴

3. Organization and Strength of School No 500

In September 1954, School No 500 in Kamenz was organized as follows:

staff with training section

2nd officers' course comprising 6th through 9th Companies

headquarters company

guard company

The total personnel strength of 233 officers, 97 NCOs and 585 EM were distributed as follows:

	Officers	NCOs	EM
staff	20	-	-
training section	200	10	5
training course	10	-	400
headquarters company	-	80	40
guard company	3	7	140
Total	233	97	585

The school had a total capacity of about 1,300 men. The training section consisted of:

chief of the section

instruction group: political indoctrination

" radio and DF technique

" electrical equipment

" armament

" aircraft engines

" aircraft frames

" meteorology

" practical training

" topography

" general education

planning section

"Methodisches Kabinett", presumably instruction material section.

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The officers of the training section were classified as group leaders, chief instructors (Hauptfachlehrer) and instructors. Some of them had formerly served with the German Air Force, others had been experts in the civilian sector, such as engineer schools etc., and another portion belonged to other professions (freie Berufe) and had undergone training in Pirna. Upon completion of the 1st Year

Training Course in August 1954, a large portion of the former students of the course who were promoted to officers were taken over by the training section.

4. Second Officers' Training Course

In September 1954, the 2nd Officers' Training Course comprised the 6th through 9th Companies. The 6th Co had been transferred from Augustusbad to Kamenz on 1 January 1954 for special training. The members of the company, about 130 officer candidates, were trained as radio direction finding personnel. Training was scheduled to be completed by February 1955.⁵ The officer candidates of the 7th, 8th and 9th Companies, most of whom were high school graduates who were newly employed by the VPL, were trained as aircraft technicians. Only a small percentage of the students came from elementary schools or from various professions. Technical training of the 3 companies was scheduled to start in mid-October 1954 and to continue for 2 years.⁶ The individual companies consisted of

- 1 commanding officer
- 1 political officer
- 7 platoon leaders
- 3 assistant platoon leaders
- 3 political officers assigned to the 3 platoons
- 9 squad leaders.

The platoon leaders and assistant platoon leaders etc. were selected by the commanding officers of the companies from among the officer candidates of the individual companies.

5. "Qualification" Training Course

A so-called "qualification" training course was planned to be established at the Kamenz school in late October 1954. The course which was scheduled to last 1 year was to consist of officers of the individual Aeroclubs and some instructors of the Kamenz school. The aim of this course was to raise technical personnel to the level of efficiency of the aircraft technicians trained at the Kamenz school.⁷

6. Personnel

The following officers were employed at the Kamenz school in September 1954:

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Headquarters

Chief of the school	Colonel Leonold (fnu)
Political officer	Lieutenant Colonel Raupach (fnu)
Officer in charge of orderly room	Captain Boehme (fnu)
Deputy political officer	Senior Lieutenant Bries (fnu)
Party secretary	Captain Hirschmann (fnu)
PM secretary	Senior Lieutenant Moelle (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of basic training	Captain Kraft (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of supply	Captain Harth (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of finances	Captain Fischer (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of propaganda	Captain Luerbe (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of cadre personnel	Lieutenant Hermann (fnu)
Medical officer	Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Seiffert (fnu)
Chairman of the PPK (party control commission)	Lieutenant Colonel Voigtlander (fnu)

Training Section

Chief	Major Buechel (fnu)
1st officer of the section	Senior Lieutenant Baustian (fnu)

Instruction Group: Political indoctrination

Chief	Captain Crosse (fnu)
Chief instructor (Hauptfachlehrer)	Senior Lieutenant Menschel (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Reetz (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Schreiter (fnu)
Instructor (Fachlehrer)	Lieutenant Jacobi (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Schlertz (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Baer (fnu)

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Instructor	Lieutenant Weber (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Fischer (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Pfeiffer (fnu)

Instruction Group: Radio and DF technique

Chief	Captain Sydow (fnu)
Chief instructor for aircraft radio communications	Senior Lieutenant Meier (fnu)
Instructor	Senior Lieutenant Roensch (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Hilsebrand (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Blechschmidt (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Pika (fnu)
Chief instructor for ground radio communications	Senior Lieutenant Brechel (fnu)
Instructor	Senior Lieutenant Appelt (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Lucas (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Peters (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Kurjo (fnu)
Chief instructor for radio technique and DF	Lieutenant Reichelt (fnu)
Instructor	Sub-Lieutenant Schindler (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Berger (fnu)

Instruction Group: Electric equipment

Chief	Captain Diedrich (fnu)
Chief instructor	Senior Lieutenant Saenger (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Glasse (fnu)
Instructor	Senior Lieutenant Ahlert (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Keddi (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Baldrusch (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Stubenrauch (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Schiller (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Moller (fnu)

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Instructor	Lieutenant Friedrich (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Scharf (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Sturm (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Wolf (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Thustek (fnu)

Instruction Group: Armament

Chief	Senior Lieutenant Tanzberger (fnu)
Chief instructor	Senior Lieutenant Krueger (fnu)
Instructor	Senior Lieutenant Lehmguebler (fnu)

Instruction Group: Aircraft engines

Chief instructor	Senior Lieutenant Lehaia (fnu)
Instructor	Lieutenant Gnaden (fnu)

Instruction Group: Aircraft frames

Chief	Captain Matern (fnu)
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Instruction Group: Meteorology

Chief	Senior Lieutenant Buchwitz (fnu)
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Instruction Group: Practical training

Chief	Senior Lieutenant Friedrich (fnu)
Chief instructor	Senior Lieutenant Frahn (fnu)
Instructor	Sub-Lieutenant Kucarek (fnu)

Instruction Group: Topography

Chief instructor	Captain Thierbach (fnu)
Instructor	Lieutenant Eissrich (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Fischer (fnu)

Planning Section

Chief	Captain Stiemler (fnu)
Assistant	Senior Lieutenant Vorel (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Braeutigam (fnu)

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"Methodisches Kabinett", presumably instruction material section

Chief Lieutenant Bein (fnu)

4 or 5 mechanics in charge of maintenance work on instruction material

7. Efficiency of Instruction Personnel

A large portion of the chiefs of instruction groups and some of the chief instructors had been assigned to their posts because they were convinced communists. Only about 40 percent of the instructors had the required qualification and technical knowledge and the remaining 60 percent had great difficulties in their lessons because they had come from professions not familiar with air force subjects. This fact was known by the students and repeatedly raised difficulties. It was the cause for the establishment of a so-called "qualification course." 7

8. Soviet Advisors

About 6 Soviet advisors ranking from major to colonel and wearing VPL uniforms were assigned to the School No 500 in Kamenz. They were detached from Soviet Air Force units and largely controlled instruction activities of the school. The Soviets had contact only with the chiefs of the individual instruction groups. The advisor for radio and DF techniques was Major Paul (fnu) who presumably had a code name.

9. Instruction Material

One Yak-18, 1 Yak-11 and 1 La-9 were available as instruction material in a hangar of Object I. Additional instruction material for the individual fields of training was locked in the classification section in the "Methodisches Kabinett" and the "Technisches Kabinett".

10. Training Program

In details, the training program for a training course was drawn up by the group of instructors on the basis of the number of instruction units prescribed by the VDA headquarters. The draft was submitted to General Kessler, chief of the VDA, who approved and returned the draft to the school in the form of a training order (Ausbildungsbefehl). The training courses for mechanics and technicians dealt with the same subjects except that the number of lessons differed. The following is an instruction schedule for the training of radio officers:

duration of course	2 years
political indoctrination	400 hours
military basic training	2 months
study of manuals	100 hours
firing training	100 hours

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air tactics	40 hours
topography	40 "
mathematics	40 "
strength of materials	40 "
mechanics	40 "
aircraft theory	120 "
aircraft engines	40 "
air frames	70 "
elementary electrical and radio engineering	100 "
electrical equipment of aircraft	70 "
elements of D/F operation	100 "
instruction on the operation transmitters and receivers	100 "
special transmitting and receiving sets	100 "
radio navigation sets	100 "
operating and maintenance of radio equipment	300 "
mechanical training	100 "
furlough	40 days
guard duty	40 "

11. Model RSI Aircraft Radio Set

Instruction was given on the model RSI radio set which was installed on fighter and trainer aircraft. The set was used for air-to-air and air-to-ground radio communications. The instrument incorporated a model RSI 6 - K transmitter, a model RSI 6 - M 1 receiver, and a model RU - 45 A transformer. The set had a frequency range of 60 to 80 meters, an operating voltage of 26 V, and a range of about 200 km for voice radio communications. Through the use of different crystals the transmitter could be adjusted to specific frequencies.

12. Model RPKO-10 M Radi Compass (Radiohalbkompass)

Instruction was given on the model RPKO-10 M radio compass (Radiohalbkompass) which was installed in obsolescent fighter and bomber aircraft. The instrument served for the purpose of orientation by means of radio beacons and operated in the medium and long-wave ranges. It had a frequency range of 275 to 725 Kcs and an operating voltage of 26 V.

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13. Model ARK-5 Radio Compass (Radiovollkompass)

Instruction was given on the model ARK-5 radio compass (Radiovollkompass) which was a further development from the model RIKO-10 radio compass (Radiohrlbkompass). By means of this compass, the pilots of modern fighter and bomber aircraft are able to approach all stations having long, medium or short wave ranges. The equipment also enables the pilot to accurately determine his position at any time. The operating voltage was 26 V.

14. Insignia and Payment of Personnel

The personnel of School No 500 had the following service color:

Officers	Light blue collar patches with silver wings and light blue-bordered silver epaulets
NCOs, IM and officer candidates	Light blue collar patches with silver wings, epaulets in same color as uniform with light blue border

The silver wings were only worn by flying personnel.
Badges indicating specific assignments were not yet in use.
The officer candidates belonged to the following classes:

60 % 1935 and 1936
10 % 1937 and 1938
30 % 1933 and 1934

A sub-lieutenant and instructor who filled the assignment of a major received the following pay:

basic pay	350 eastmarks net
allowance for assignment	400 " "
Total	750 eastmarks net

The new instructors who had graduated from the last course were paid only a special allowance of 200 eastmarks instead of the 400 eastmarks.

15. Mood of the Students

The fact that a large portion of the students were forced to go in for a special training without having a personal choice made the students rather indifferent to their training. Their mood further deteriorated on account of the political indoctrination and the political pressure exercised at the school. Some students tried to bring about their dismissal by showing little zeal in their studies and by intentionally violating military discipline. The officer candidates of the newly established training course which was to start special training in mid-October 1954 had to sign up for a 10-year term of service in addition to their 3-year term of service for which they had obliged themselves.

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The statement of obligation which previously had to be signed by officer candidates, to wit: "I am willing to serve so long as the party and government deem it necessary", was eliminated because it was legally ambiguous.

1. Comment. For layout sketch of billeting area of School No 500, see Annex. The reported occupation of the barracks installation on Lecher Strasse in Kamenz had repeatedly been mentioned. 25X1
2. Comment. The two technical training courses held from 1952 to 1954 are known. It is believed that about 1,000 well trained technical personnel belong to the Aeroclubs. 25X1
3. Comment. The transfer to Kamenz of a training course for radio mechanics from Pirna is reported for the first time. A previous report mentioned that all VDA units left Sonnenstein near Pirna on 15 June 1954. 25X1
4. Comment. A training course for meteorologists and weather technicians in Pirna was reported previously. The transfer of this course from Pirna to Kamenz was also connected with the evacuation of Sonnenstein near Pirna. 25X1
5. Comment. a training course for radio and signal officers, established in Augustusbad near Radeberg, transferred to Kamenz in May 1953. This course has previously been carried as the 10th Co in Kamenz. It is probable that the 10th Co was redesignated 5th Co when the 1st through 5th Companies of officer candidates left Kamenz in August 1954, so as to have consecutive numbers for the officer candidate courses. 25X1
6. Comment. The officer candidates of the 7th through 9th Companies had probably entered the VPL in Augustusbad during the first quarter of 1954, were subsequently transferred for a short time to Pirna and, in the summer of 1954, moved to Kamenz. Upon completion of part of their military basic training in Kamenz, the students were selected for officer candidate courses for the purpose of special technical training. See 25X1
7. Comment. When the VPL was being established, a portion of the technical personnel had been given only superficial technical training and had not passed through the technical school in Kamenz. It is probable that this technical training is now to be rounded out. 25X1

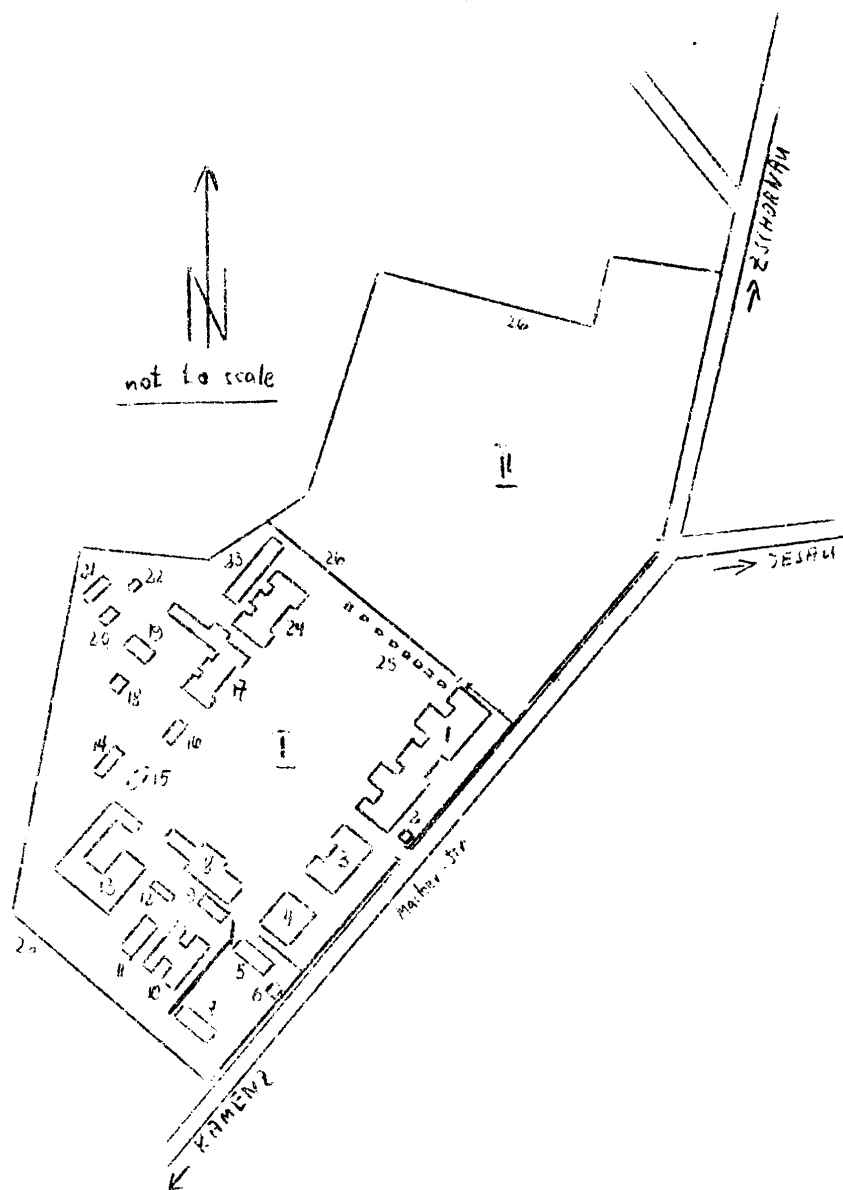
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LAYOUT Sketch of Housing Area of School No 500 in Kamenz



See layout, see next page.

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Layout Sketch of Billeting Area of School No. 500

Lo end:

I Object I

II Object II

- 1 School building
- 2 Sentry box at entrance
- 3 Headquarters building with guardroom
- 4 Officers' club and TC store
- 5 Officers' billets
- 6 Vacant building
- 7 Officers' billets
- 8 Culture house and gymnasium
- 9 Building occupied by Athletic and Technical Association
- 10 Officers' billets
- 11) Dispensary
- 12)
- 13 Workshops for practical training, classrooms for lessons in meteorology and general education
- 14 Billets for officer candidates
- 15 Fire pond
- 16 Billets for officer candidates
- 17 Quarters
- 18 Garage
- 19 Building housing administrative section
- 20 Garage
- 21 Fire department
- 22 Carpenter shop
- 23 Shed
- 24 Quarters
- 25 Ammunition bunker
- 26 Wall

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The students had to take a state examination in June 1954. A total of 25 of these officer candidates failed and had to sit for another examination in August 1954. Those students who passed the examination were distributed as weather technicians to the individual VPL weather stations.⁴

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headquarters company

guard company

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guard company	3	7	140
Total	233	97	585

The school had a total capacity of about 1,300 men. The training section consisted of:

chief of the section

instruction group: political indoctrination

" radio and DF technique

" electrical equipment

" armament

" aircraft engines

" aircraft frames

" meteorology

" practical training

" topography

" general education

planning section

"Methodisches Kabinett", presumably instruction material section.

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The officers of the training section were classified as group leaders, chief instructors (Hauptfachlehrer) and instructors. Some of them had formerly served with the German Air Force, others had been experts in the civilian sector, such as engineer schools etc.. and another portion belonged to other professions (freie Berufe) and had undergone training in Pirna. Upon completion of the 1st Tech course in August 1954, a large portion of the former students of the course who were promoted to officers were taken over by the training section.

4. Second Officers' Training Course

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- 1 commanding officer
- 1 political officer
- 3 platoon leaders
- 3 assistant platoon leaders
- 3 political officers assigned to the 3 platoons
- 9 squad leaders.

The platoon leaders and assistant platoon leaders etc. were selected by the commanding officers of the companies from among the officer candidates of the individual companies.

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A so-called "qualification" training course was planned to be established at the Kamenz school in late October 1954. The course which was scheduled to last 1 year was to consist of officers of the individual Aeroclubs and some instructors of the Kamenz school. The aim of this course was to raise technical personnel to the level of efficiency of the aircraft technicians trained at the Kamenz school.⁷

6. Personnel

The following officers were employed at the Kamenz school in September 1954:

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Headquarters

Chief of the school	Colonel Leopold (fnu)
Political officer	Lieutenant Colonel Raupach (fnu)
Officer in charge of orderly room	Captain Boehme (fnu)
Deputy political officer	Senior Lieutenant Bries (fnu)
Party secretary	Captain Hirschmann (fnu)
FDJ secretary	Senior Lieutenant Moelle (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of basic training	Captain Kraft (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of supply	Captain Harth (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of finances	Captain Fischer (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of propaganda	Captain Muerbe (fnu)
Deputy CO in charge of cadre personnel	Lieutenant Hermann (fnu)
Medical officer	Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Seiffert (fnu)
Chairman of the PKK (party control commission)	Lieutenant Colonel Voigtlaender (fnu)

Training Section

Chief	Major Buechel (fnu)
1st officer of the section	Senior Lieutenant Baustian (fnu)

Instruction Group: Political indoctrination

Chief	Captain Grosse (fnu)
Chief instructor (Hauptfachlehrer)	Senior Lieutenant Menschel (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Reetz (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Schreiter (fnu)
Instructor (Fachlehrer)	Lieutenant Jacobi (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Schlertz (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Baer (fnu)

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Instructor	Lieutenant Weber (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Fischer (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Pfeiffer (fnu)

Instruction Group: Radio and DF technique

Chief	Captain Sydow (fnu)
Chief instructor for aircraft radio communications	Senior Lieutenant Meier (fnu)
Instructor	Senior Lieutenant Roensch (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Hildebrand (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Blechschmidt (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Pika (fnu)
Chief instructor for ground radio communications	Senior Lieutenant Brechel (fnu)
Instructor	Senior Lieutenant Appelt (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Lucas (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Peters (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Kurjo (fnu)
Chief instructor for radio technique and DF	Lieutenant Reichelt (fnu)
Instructor	Sub-Lieutenant Schindler (fnu)
"	Sub-Lieutenant Berger (fnu)

Instruction Group: Electric equipment

Chief	Captain Diedrich (fnu)
Chief instructor	Senior Lieutenant Saenger (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Glasse (fnu)
Instructor	Senior Lieutenant Ahlert (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Keddi (fnu)
"	Senior Lieutenant Baldrusch (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Stubenrauch (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Schiller (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Mueller (fnu)

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Instructor	Lieutenant Friedrich (fnu)	
"	Lieutenant Scharf (fnu)	25X1
"	Sub-Lieutenant Sturm (fnu)	
"	Sub-Lieutenant Wolf (fnu)	
"	Sub-Lieutenant Tlustek (fnu)	

Instruction Group: Armament

Chief	Senior Lieutenant Tanzberger (fnu)
Chief instructor	Senior Lieutenant Krueger (fnu)
Instructor	Senior Lieutenant Lehmgruebler (fnu)

Instruction Group: Aircraft engines

Chief instructor	Senior Lieutenant Lehais (fnu)
Instructor	Lieutenant Gnaden (fnu)

Instruction Group: Aircraft frames

Chief	Captain Matern (fnu)
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Instruction Group: Meteorology

Chief	Senior Lieutenant Buchwitz (fnu)
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Instruction Group: Practical training

Chief	Senior Lieutenant Friedrich (fnu)
Chief instructor	Senior Lieutenant Frahn (fnu)
Instructor	Sub-Lieutenant Kucarek (fnu)

Instruction Group: Topography

Chief instructor	Captain Thierbach (fnu)
Instructor	Lieutenant Eissrich (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Fischer (fnu)

Planning Section

Chief	Captain Stiemler (fnu)
Assistant	Senior Lieutenant Vogel (fnu)
"	Lieutenant Braeutigam (fnu)

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"Methodisches Kabinett", presumably instruction material section

Chief

Lieutenant Bein (fnu)

4 or 5 mechanics in charge of maintenance work on
instruction material

7. Efficiency of Instruction Personnel

A large portion of the chiefs of instruction groups and some of the chief instructors had been assigned to their posts because they were convinced communists. Only about 40 percent of the instructors had the required qualification and technical knowledge and the remaining 60 percent had great difficulties in their lessons because they had come from professions not familiar with air force subjects. This fact was known by the students and reportedly raised difficulties. It was the cause for the establishment of a so-called "qualification course." 7

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9. Instruction Material

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In details, the training program for a training course was drawn up by the group of instructors on the basis of the number of instruction units prescribed by the VDA headquarters. The draft was submitted to General Kessler (fnu), chief of the VDA, who approved and returned the draft to the school in the form of a training order (Ausbildungsbefehl). The training courses for mechanics and technicians with the same subjects except that the number of lessons differed. The following is an instruction schedule for the training of radio officers:

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political indoctrination	400 hours
military basic training	2 months
study of manuals	100 hours
firing training	100 hours

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air tactics	40 hours
topography	40 "
mathematics	40 "
strength of materials	40 "
mechanics	40 "
aircraft theory	120 "
aircraft engines	40 "
air frames	70 "
elementary electrical and radio engineering	100 "
electrical equipment of aircraft	70 "
elements of D/F operation	100 "
instruction on the operation transmitters and receivers	100 "
special transmitting and receiving sets	100 "
radio navigation sets	100 "
operating and maintenance of radio equipment	300 "
mechanical training	100 "
furlough	40 days
guard duty	40 "

11. Model RSI Aircraft Radio Set

Instruction was given on the model RSI radio set which was installed on fighter and trainer aircraft. The set was used for air-to-air and air-to-ground radio communications. The instrument incorporated a model RSI 6 - K transmitter, a model RSI 6 - M 1 receiver, and a model RU - 45 A transformer. The set had a frequency range of 60 to 80 meters, an operating voltage of 26 V, and a range of about 200 km for voice radio communications. Through the use of different crystals the transmitter could be adjusted to specific frequencies.

12. Model RPKO-10 M Radio Compass (Radiohalbkompass)

Instruction was given on the model RPKO-10 M radio compass (Radiohalbkompass) which was installed in obsolescent fighter and bomber aircraft. The instrument served for the purpose of orientation by means of radio beacons and operated in the medium and long-wave ranges. It had a frequency range of 275 to 725 Kcs and an operating voltage of 26 V.

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13. Model ARK-5 Radio Compass (Radiovollkompass)

Instruction was given on the model ARK-5 radio compass (Radiovollkompass) which was a further development from the model RPKO-10 M radio compass (Radiohalbkompass). By means of this compass, the pilots of modern fighter and bomber aircraft are able to approach all stations having long, medium or short wave ranges. The equipment also enables the pilot to accurately determine his position at any time. The operating voltage was 26 V.

14. Insignia and Payment of Personnel

The personnel of School No 500 had the following service color:

Officers	Light blue collar patches with silver wings and light blue-bordered silver epaulets
NCOs, EM and officer candidates	Light blue collar patches with silver wings, epaulets in same color as uniform with light blue border

The silver wings were only worn by flying personnel.
Badges indicating specific assignments were not yet in use.
The officer candidates belonged to the following classes:

50 % 1935 and 1936

10 % 1937 and 1938

30 % 1933 and 1934

A sub-lieutenant and instructor who filled the assignment of a major received the following pay:

basic pay	350 eastmarks netto
allowance for assignment	400 " "
Total	750 eastmarks netto

The new instructors who had graduated from the last course were paid only a special allowance of 250 eastmarks instead of the 400 eastmarks.

15. Mood of the Students

The fact that a large portion of the students were forced to go in for a special training without having a personal choice made the students rather indifferent to their training. Their mood further deteriorated on account of the political indoctrination and the political pressure exercised at the school. Some students tried to bring about their dismissal by showing little zeal in their studies and by intentionally violating military discipline. The officer candidates of the newly established training course which was to start special training in mid-October 1954 had to sign up for a 10-year term of service in addition to their 3-year term of service for which they had obliged themselves.

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The statement of obligation which previously had to be signed by officer candidates, to wit: "I am willing to serve so long as the party and government deem it necessary", was eliminated because it was legally ambiguous.

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1. Comment. For layout sketch of billeting area of School No 500, see Annex. The reported occupation of the barracks installation on Macher Strasse in Kamenz had repeatedly been mentioned. 25X1
2. Comment. The two technical training courses held from 1952 to 1954 are known. It is believed that about 1,000 well trained technical personnel belong to the Aeroclubs. 25X1
- UNCLASSIFIED Comment. The transfer to Kamenz of a training course for radio mechanics from Pirna is reported for the first time. A previous report mentioned that all VDA units left Sonnenstein near Pirna on 15 June 1954. 25X1
4. Comment. A training course for meteorologists and weather technicians in Pirna was reported previously. The transfer of this course from Pirna to Kamenz was also connected with the evacuation of Sonnenstein near Pirna. 25X1
5. Comment. a training course for radio and signal officers, established in Augustusbad near Radeberg, transferred to Kamenz in May 1953. This course has previously been carried as the 10th Co in Kamenz. It is probable that the 10th Co was redesignated 6th Co when the 1st through 5th Companies of officer candidates left Kamenz in August 1954, so as to have consecutive numbers for the officer candidate courses. 25X1
6. Comment. The officer candidates of the 7th through 9th Companies probably entered the VPL in Augustusbad during the first quarter of 1954, were subsequently transferred for a short time to Pirna and, in the summer of 1954, moved to Kamenz. Upon completion of part of their military basic training in Kamenz, the students were selected for officer candidate courses for the purpose of special technical training. 25X1
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7. Comment. When the VPL was being established, a portion of the technical personnel had been given only superficial technical training and had not passed through the technical school in Kamenz. It is probable that this technical training is now to be rounded out. 25X1

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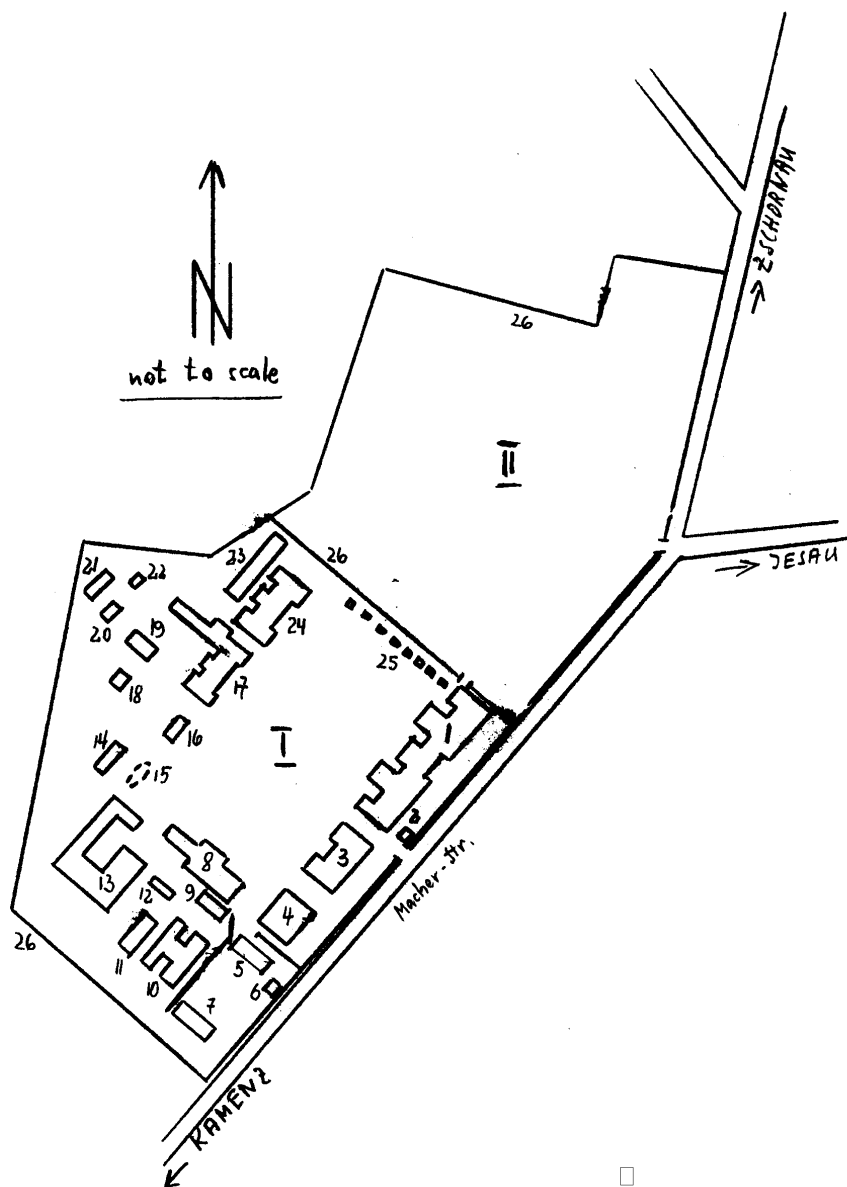
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Annex

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Layout Sketch of Housing Area of School No 500 in Kamenz

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For legend, see next page.

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Annex

Layout Sketch of Billeting Area of School No 500

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Legend:

- I Object I
- II Object II
- 1 School building
- 2 Sentry box at entrance
- 3 Headquarters building with guardroom
- 4 Officers' club and HO store
- 5 Officers' billets
- 6 Vacant building
- 7 Officers' billets
- 8 Culture house and gymnasium
- 9 Building occupied by Athletic and Technical Association
- 10 Officers' billets
- 11) Dispensary
- 12) Dispensary
- 13 Workshops for practical training, classrooms for lessons in meteorology and general education
- 14 Billets for officer candidates
- 15 Fire pond
- 16 Billets for officer candidates
- 17 Quarters
- 18 Garage
- 19 Building housing administrative section
- 20 Garage
- 21 Fire department
- 22 Carpenter shop
- 23 Shed
- 24 Quarters
- 25 Ammunition bunker
- 26 Wall

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